

## MR. REID PILGRIMS' GUEST. HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN.

### The Ambassador's Reply to Mr. Balfour's Cordial Greeting.

London, June 23.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, who has been officially received by King Edward and the members of the cabinet, and entertained by royalty and the leaders of English society, made his first public appearance as Ambassador to-night, at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims' Society of London. The gathering included many of England's most notable men, with a sprinkling of American residents of London, all of whom gave the heartiest welcome to the American representative.

The large dining hall at Claridge's was crowded and presented a brilliant scene. The hall was plainly but daintily decked with the entwined American and British flags, huge bells of American Beauty roses and clusters of other flowers, while the numerous round tables at which the company dined were decorated with red and pink roses and green climbers.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided. Letters and cable messages expressing regret at inability to be present, and sending greetings to the Ambassador and the society, were received from Bishop Potter, of New-York; Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, former Ambassador Choate and Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Lord Roberts, proposing a toast to King Edward and President Roosevelt, said:

The first toast on this vast programme is one which cannot but appeal to every one in this room. It is that of King Edward and President Roosevelt. I thought that on an occasion such as this, when we Pilgrims of this country assembled to do honor to a brother Pilgrim in the person of the eminent gentleman who has come to this country to represent the American people, the greatest peace-makers of the present time. When we reflect on the happy results of King Edward's Continental journey, upon the friendly relations of Great Britain with the powers, and indeed, on all and every phase of the King's reign, King Edward's success as a promoter of peace and good feeling stands out pre-eminent. The same might be said of President Roosevelt, who even now is giving the world the strongest proof of his love of peace, and who may be considered to be one of civilization's truest friends.

I ask you all to drink to the health, long life and prosperity of the King and of that distinguished American gentleman President Roosevelt.

Lord Roberts's reference to President Roosevelt's efforts to end the war was received with cheers.

To Premier Balfour fell the task of proposing the toast to the guest of the evening. Mr. Balfour said that the sentiments with which they regarded the American Ambassador were different from those meted out to the representative of any other power. The American Ambassador represented not an alien power, but a power of whose greatness Great Britain was proud and whose progress Great Britain had watched with interest. Each succeeding year made the two great heirs of Anglo-Saxon civilization feel how much they had in common.

Whitelaw Reid's predecessors had indicated that it was the wish of America to be little entangled in the politics of the Old World, but Premier Balfour said he doubted whether that doctrine, in its extreme purity, would be much longer maintained, as it was not reasonable to think that some great planet could be suddenly introduced into the solar system and remain there without having an effect on the other planets with which it associated. This, the Premier said, was seen in President Roosevelt's efforts toward peace. In this great crisis the United States had the great advantage of not having been so far entangled in any of the complicated relations which embarrass the Western powers, but President Roosevelt had taken the right time and used exactly the right means of starting negotiations which every man in Great Britain and every man in the civilized world desired should end in the termination of the war.

Ambassador Reid, who was personally known to most of those present, received an enthusiastic greeting on rising to reply, the company singing "America" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Reid said:

Words fail me for proper acknowledgment of the kind things you have been pleased to say and the too generous manner in which they have been received. Nor can I trust myself to tell you how much I value the greater compliment implied in the gathering of this extraordinary and representative company which stands, as I well know, for so much of what both of our countries hold in the highest honor. I must confess that such occasions tend to make me feel humble. I have never listened to these too highly confident anticipations without an eager prayer that hopes so little warranted might not be wholly disappointed. Just therefore I have never received recognition of any bit of official work without wondering how a generous people could rate my work so far above its real worth. With all my heart, I thank you. With my poor ability I shall try to do my duty. I shall not equal my distinguished predecessor in winning your plaudits. What American in this generation can? But one thing he should not do—pride alike in the country which sends me and in the country which receives me, as well as in the profound conviction that what is in a large way for the real interest of one will be for the real interest of the other. In the real interest of both, and that common institutions, character and aspirations must make our great advances lie henceforth in parallel lines.

Now as to this business which one hears on every hand, the great duty of the American Ambassador—the business of laboring in season and out of season, with the sole thought and aim of bringing about friendly relations between the two countries. A great English after dinner orator recently gave a charming speech by a protest that his toast was the most absurd ever committed by the intelligence of a man who would be too daring a beginner who should attempt either in that or in anything to imitate Lord Rosebery. But still, perhaps, I may be permitted to say to you, too, that it is our duty to bring this about. That is their normal state. That has been increasingly for a good many years their historical state. It is a thing which now comes naturally. The poet's wish that would be unnatural and difficult, against instinct, monstrous.

One supposes there must be something people still think we are likely to disagree about because there are constant hopes that we won't. Why run this risk when one can think of any subject the wide world round on which Great Britain and America have real causes for serious difference.

Continued on seventh page.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES, NEW-LODON, JUNE 23.

Excursion tickets, including car seat, going to New Haven, N. Y., on special train returning, \$1.00, on sale at Room 3. Excursion tickets, going only, \$1.00, on sale at Ticket Office, Grand Central Station.—Adv.

## FRENCH ALARM MARKED. GERMAN REPLY FEARED.

### Reassuring Statements, However, Issued by Officials.

Paris, June 23.—In spite of the reassuring tone of an official communication issued after the Cabinet council, public uneasiness was accentuated over the strained relations between France and Germany. This produced a panicky sentiment on the Bourse, where heavy offers of rentes sent down prices to the unusual figure of 97.90.

Parliamentary circles also continued to show a feeling of nervousness and apprehension. This was increased by the publication in sensational afternoon newspapers of maps showing the dispositions of the French and German military forces along the frontier, accompanied by interviews setting forth the gloominess of the situation and the belief that Germany's reply to the French note would increase the difficulties of the government.

The officials here fully recognize the condition of public apprehension, and, while admitting that the negotiations are in a delicate stage, insist that there is no cause for alarmist views. They point out as favorable symptoms that Emperor William is yachting at Kiel and the German commander of the forces around Metz has departed upon a furlough. The officials therefore insist that the Bourse crisis yesterday and to-day is not political, but purely financial, being a reaction from the unnaturally high prices which have prevailed for some time.

The official communication was issued after the meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day. It said that Premier Rouvier acquainted his colleagues with the status of the negotiations with Germany. These followed their normal course, without change, since the delivery of the note of Prince von Radolin to the German Ambassador. The note was simultaneously communicated to the French Ambassadors abroad, for the purpose of informing the powers.

The "Journal des Debats" and other important evening papers strongly counsel the public to preserve calmness, urging the people, as a public duty, to give their moral support to the government.

A semi-official statement appeared this evening summing up the main features of the French note. It said that, instead of seeking to avoid a conference, the note invites an exchange of views, thus distinctly showing that France does not reject the principle of a conference. The note further explains the French policy in Morocco, thus meeting Germany's complaint that she had heretofore been deprived of information relative to the development of Morocco. The statement seeks to show that the government course has advanced a settlement of the difficulties.

Notwithstanding this government view, a large element of the public is convinced that Germany will not accept the note as tending toward an adjustment. This unofficial view is strengthened by an intimation from German diplomatic quarters that Germany is likely to decline to give details of the proposed conference, insisting that acceptance of the conference is not conditional upon any limitations of scope, and that the firmness of Germany is chiefly responsible for the renewal of the excitement on the Bourse and the widespread uneasiness.

## HINTS OF A WAR PLOT.

### Intrigues Cause Concern in Germany—The Papers Calm.

Berlin, June 23.—The French note on the subject of the proposed Moroccan conference was handed to the Foreign Office this morning. Owing to its great length the note had to be sent by mail to Berlin instead of by telegraph. The Foreign Office, while declining to discuss the points of the note in detail, admits that it leaves the situation where it was before. The points of disagreement between Germany and France have not been removed. It is expected that the negotiations will continue for a long time before a positive result is reached.

Germany's answer to Premier Rouvier has not yet been considered. It will require considerable time in order to meet all the points raised. While the delay might, under ordinary circumstances, be of advantage in affording time for the execution of a plan, German government circles note with some concern that powerful intrigues are going on having for their object war between Germany and France. Germany's intentions remain thoroughly pacific, but government circles here apprehend the possibility that these intrigues may result in inflaming the French people against Germany and creating a delicate and complicated situation.

The evening newspapers frankly express their disappointment with the French note. Much had been staked on Premier Rouvier's ostensible wish to come to an understanding with Germany by the "Vossische Zeitung," discussing the note, and the "Berliner Tageblatt," continuing M. Delcasse's policy. The "National Zeitung," in an evidently inspired statement, calls attention to the warlike aspect which the British press attempts to give to the situation, whereas Germany does not believe that the present complications are such as to justify thoughts of war. This newspaper forebodes Germany's rejection of M. Rouvier's suggestion that France and Germany should submit the Moroccan question to a conference, asserting that Germany maintains her opposition to any separate arrangement.

While the newspapers plainly show disappointment, they all maintain a calm tone. There is no threatening, and nothing is said which is calculated to wound French susceptibilities.

## VESUVIUS THREATENS.

### People Near Volcano Warned To Be Ready to Flee.

Naples, June 24.—The prefect has ordered the population in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius to prepare to leave their houses, owing to an alarming increase in the discharges from the crater.

## PORTO RICANS MAY GROW STRENUOUS.

### American Doctor to Eradicate "Lazy Worm" in Aibonito District.

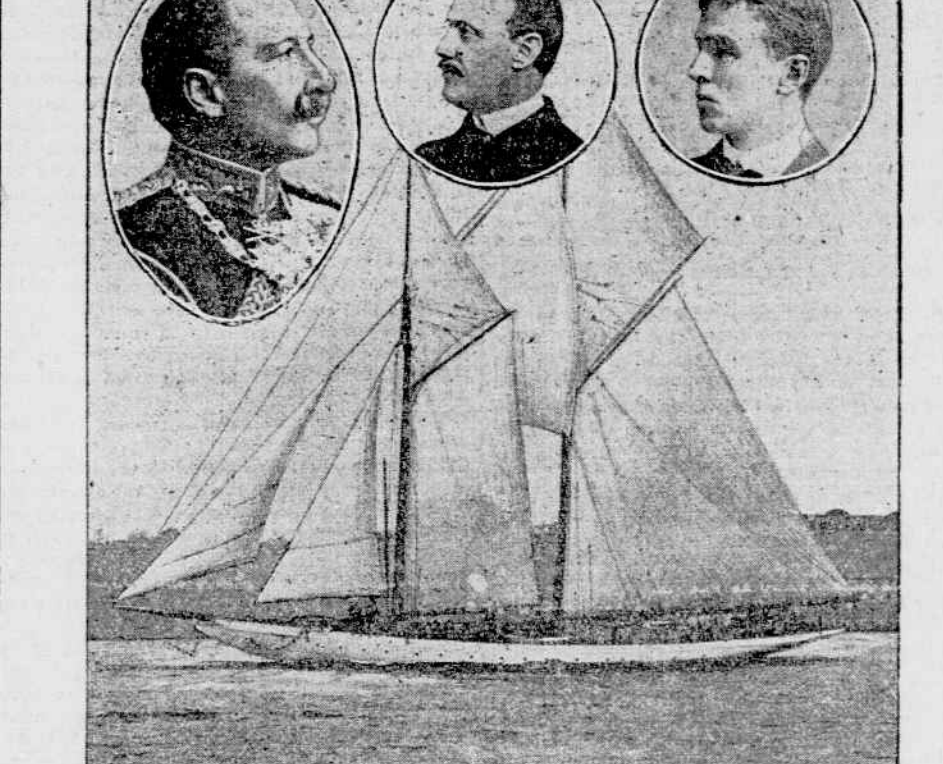
Washington, June 23.—According to a report received by the Surgeon General of the Army from Captain B. K. Ashford, assistant surgeon and head of the Porto Rican Anemia Commission, 35 per cent of the 19,000 Porto Ricans living in the vicinity of Aibonito, near the center of the island, are afflicted with the "lazy worm."

Headquarters and a field hospital have been established by the commission at Aibonito, and an appropriation of \$15,000 will be expended in the eradication of this disease according to the method recently applied by Captain Ashford last year. His record then was 4,500 cases treated with an appropriation of \$5,000. The treatment adopted has proved successful in nearly every case. The Porto Ricans have never understood the disease, and believed it incurable. The many cures have aroused the population to great enthusiasm, and the afflicted are applying in great numbers for treatment.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM, WHO SAILED THE YACHT, AND TWO OF HIS GUESTS ON BOARD.

### EMPEROR WILLIAM CHARLEMAGNE TOWER CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Owner of Meteor III. American Ambassador to Germany. Rear Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S AMERICAN BUILT SCHOONER METEOR III. Winner of a race off Kiel yesterday.

## THE METEOR III WINS. Sailed by the Emperor.

### American Yachts Also Win at the Kiel Regatta.

Kiel, Germany, June 23.—Emperor William's American built schooner yacht Meteor III, sailed by the Emperor himself over the greater part of a thirty-three-mile course, won in her class to-day, defeating by one minute the schooner Hamburg, which recently took part in the ocean race from Sandy Hook to the Lizard.

There was a strong breeze, and most of the smaller yachts reefed their mainsails, so that the race was an exciting one from start to finish.

On board the Meteor with the Emperor were Ambassador Tower, Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner of the steam yacht North Star; Wilson Marshall, the owner of the yacht Atlantic, and George Lauder, Jr., owner of the Endymion. They hauled on ropes and assisted in trimming ship. The Meteor III was a minute behind the Hamburg at the start, and was thirty-four seconds behind at the first stake boat. She passed the Hamburg near the second turn, was one minute and fifty-four seconds ahead at the last turn, and finished something over three minutes ahead, or one minute and two seconds corrected time.

The Meteor III, which was designed by A. Cary Smith, of New-York, and was built at Shooters Island, has been sharpened at both ends and her keel has been deepened since last season, with the object of increasing her speed. Some of the English crew who have sailed in her, both before and since, said they did not believe the alterations had helped her, and that it was understood to be Captain Parker's opinion. But others regarded the Meteor III's performance to-day as rather better than her previous work.

American owned or American built yachts made a fine showing to-day. There were four of them, and each won the race of her class. Although R. W. Golet's Swan got a bad start and was last over the line, she sailed straight through the fleet, gave a beautiful exhibition of seamanship, and went right up to windward. Returning, she ran away from the others, and finished 4 minutes 45 seconds ahead of the fleet. The second turn she was about even, and at the third turn she was 50 seconds ahead. She finished 1 minute and 10 seconds ahead of the Orion.

The American built yacht Navaho defeated the Orion over the same thirty-three mile course by 31 minutes. The schooner yacht Suzanne and Clara, owned respectively by O. Hulschinsky and Max Guilleaume, had a luffing match all the way. They were practically even all the time, the Suzanne winning by scarcely more than ten feet.

Among the steamers following the race was the Princess Victoria, with the directors of the Hamburg-American Line and a large party on board. The Emperor's yacht, the Meteor III, was followed by the American Ambassador's yacht, the North Star, and the yacht Atlantic, owned by George Lauder, Jr., and the Endymion, owned by George Lauder, Jr.

## TOASTS THE PRESIDENT.

### His Health Drunk After Wilson Marshall Gets the Cup.

Kiel, Germany, June 23.—Emperor William, at the conclusion of the dinner which he gave on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern last night to the yachtsmen who had taken part in the transatlantic race, and who were present at the dinner, Wilson Marshall the cup won by Mr. Marshall's schooner Atlantic, arose and said that as there were more Americans present than persons of any other nationality he would, with the consent of Lord Brassey, who was one of the guests, propose the health of the President of the United States.

Privately the Emperor said that he was delighted with the success of the race, and that he was gratified that the Emperor's yacht had turned out to be more interesting than he had expected. His majesty added that he felt indebted to Allison V. Armour and C. L. F. Robinson, the American members of the committee, and the Americans had occasion to say that Commander H. B. Huntington, naval attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, had handled the questions connected with the race with much tact and judgment.

The Emperor presented to each of the non-winning owners of yachts which competed in the transatlantic race, on which occasion, the Emperor presented a photograph, with his autograph, simply framed, as a souvenir of the contest. Similar photographs of the Emperor will be sent to the owners of competing yachts who were not on board the Hohenzollern last night.

The cup won by the Atlantic is of massive silver, one meter high. It was designed by the Emperor. Among the guests were Mr. Marshall, owner of the schooner Endymion; Lord Brassey, owner of the Sunbeam; Ambassador Tower and Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. will discontinue all service from Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, in connection with its trains on and after June 23, 1905.—Adv.

## OPEN WAR IN POLAND. HUNDREDS SHOT AT LODZ.

### Troops Storm Street Barricades—Warsaw Restless.

Lodz, June 23.—Troops have stormed the barricades erected in the streets by the strikers. Fifty persons have been killed and two hundred wounded. Martial law will be declared.

Since early this morning this city has been in a state of panic. The strike is general at all the factories and the shops are closed. Barricades have been erected at many points.

Rifle volleys and revolver shots are heard continually.

The mobs sacked a number of liquor stores and broke the street lamps.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—According to advices received here, the situation in Poland is again exceedingly serious. Censored dispatches from Lodz, though giving few details, indicate that fierce street fighting was in progress yesterday between the military and the striking workmen, who barricaded the thoroughfares in various quarters of the city and offered resistance which the troops met with volleys. The list of the dead and wounded presumably is heavy, but not even an estimate has been received here. Russian correspondents telegraphing that the streets are entirely in the hands of the military and the mob, and that it is unsafe to venture out.

It is not known whether the fighting was continued last night, but it is feared that order can be restored only at heavy sacrifice.

Lodz has been in turmoil for the last three days. The strike, which embraces 60,000 workers, appears to have entirely lost its economic nature, and is now a vast political manifestation. All forms of public business have been suspended, the peaceful inhabitants remaining indoors in fear of their lives. The political zeal of the strikers has become inflamed by intoxicants from the vodka shops, which were pillaged yesterday.

A strike has begun at Warsaw, and the trial of Okryj, who threw a bomb at a police station on March 26, will probably result in other bomb outrages. A man was arrested yesterday morning armed with a bomb, which was evidently intended to be used in court at the trial yesterday.

In the meanwhile the government has publicly disclaimed all designs as to the Russification of Poland, the Committee of Ministers, in its deliberations on the school question, which were published yesterday, saying:

The committee considers it absolutely necessary to establish the fact that the Russification and denationalism of the Poles cannot possibly lie within the intent of the Russian government. The aim must rather be the amalgamation of the Polish government with the Russian administration, and the welding of the Polish people with the general body politic of Russia by peaceful ties, which will preserve Polish individuality, culture and language.

## NORSE CAPTAIN WINS.

### Ship First to Sail with Sweden Out of Clearance Paper.

Captain Nilsen, of the tramp steamer Tjomo, from the day that Norway seceded from Sweden has burned to bring even to this distant land the spirit which has swept over his native country. Though he is only one of the hundreds of Norwegian captains who enter and leave United States ports, he took the stand that his ship should have no clearance paper save that from which the name of Sweden was stricken out. Hitherto papers issued to ships under the Norwegian commercial flag have read "Sweden and Norway."

The Tjomo was ready to sail yesterday. Captain Nilsen erased from the blank clearance paper the name of Sweden. At the Customs House it was signed and no adverse comment was made.

As Norway as yet has no accredited consul at this port it became necessary to have the paper signed at the American port with a Norwegian clearance paper. Vice Consul Hansen explained that temporarily he had been delegated to act for Norway.

When the Tjomo sailed she flew the national flag of Norway, formerly the merchant flag, but now the national flag.

## TWO CHILDREN DYING.

### Hit by Engine While Watching Stalled Train on Other Tracks.

Two children were severely injured when a train of the Canarsie Railroad ran into a group of boys and girls in Vestal, between Belmont and Pitkin avenues, East New-York, last night. The small victims were Benjamin Laury, seven years old, and Katie Stillman, nine years old, both of No. 225 Belmont-ave., Brooklyn. Both received fractured skulls and internal injuries. At St. Mary's Hospital it was said that there was little chance for either to live. Another child was slightly hurt.

## HOW TO GROW TALL QUICKLY.

### Teachers Lengthen Pupils in Colorado State University.

Denver, June 23.—David B. Cropp, physical director, and Fordyce P. Cleaves, science teacher of the faculty of the University of Colorado, have devised a method by which one's height may be materially increased within a short time. Their claims are backed up by actual experiments carried on among students at the university. The method is termed "cartilage extension." The process is conducted by applying mechanical force to the body while in a vertical position.

Experiments on ten persons in the last three years have by actual measurements elongated the body from two to five inches in from four to eight weeks, also permanently increasing chest measurements at the same time.

## IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE TO ASBURY PARK.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning June 25. Twelve trains in each direction on weekdays; thirteen on Saturdays; four on Sundays and from North Asbury Park.—Adv.

## MR. MAYER TO ACT SOON. JEROME TO START PROBE.

### Summer Session of Court on Account of Equitable Report.

While Equitable Life Assurance Society directors who have shared in the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndicate dealings said yesterday that they would not tell what action they intended taking in advance of any suits Attorney General Mayer might bring for the recovery of the syndicate profits, it was generally understood that many of them would follow Mr. Hyde's example and would place their pro rata shares of such profits in the hands of the Equitable's cashier pending an adjudication. This rather than being placed in the attitude of defendants.

With few exceptions, the syndicate sharers seemed to agree that they shared in these transactions in the belief that they were strictly legal.

The Attorney General followed up his statement as to beginning action against the Equitable officers and directors found guilty of transactions in the Hendricks report by the further announcement that it would be a "matter of days only" before his office would be ready to take action.

It is now believed, according to the opinion expressed by a prominent Equitable lawyer last night, that the retirement of the Equitable stock can be achieved without a reversal of Justice Maddox's decision in the Lord suit.

## JEROME HINTS AT PROSECUTIONS.

The Attorney General is of opinion that the restitution and debarment actions will be taken separately. District Attorney Jerome made a motion before Recorder Goff, in Part 4, General Sessions, yesterday, asking that the June term be extended over the summer months, in view of possible criminal prosecutions arising out of the Hendricks report. The motion was granted.

In making his motion, the District Attorney said:

I have here a letter from Governor Higgins which I received this morning and in which the Governor states that should I desire it the evidence furnished by the State Superintendent of Insurance during his investigation of the Equitable would be placed at my disposal. I am exceedingly gratified that evidence, and it is my intention to go through it very thoroughly.

The widespread attention called to this matter makes it mandatory upon me to make an examination of the whole affair. I am not in a position to do at this time what I would like to do, namely, to call the law, but it is my duty to find out. Before the Governor addressed his letter to me I had the matter under consideration, having sent for a copy of the official report of the investigation. It may be that there is nothing in this affair which will lead to a criminal prosecution in the District Attorney's office.

It is unusual for the Governor to address such a letter as this to the District Attorney, and it focuses public attention upon me. It may be that in my investigation I shall want the counsel and aid of this court. My motion is accordingly made, and I am sure that the Governor will be very active in this matter. The District Attorney can see if there is any necessity for action by this court.

I have made arrangements with Justice Davy, of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and he will continue the June term through the summer. At this time the Governor has accepted the term over the powers of both courts can, if necessary, be invoked. From what I can learn, the evidence taken by the Superintendent of Insurance is voluminous, the printed report covering many pages. This matter is so great, the pecuniary interests involved are so large, and the examination of it is so important that the District Attorney will move cautiously. It will take me some time to learn whether I will need the assistance of the court or not.

On behalf of Mr. Hyde, Samuel Untermyer wrote to Attorney General Mayer, expressing his willingness to the institution of a friendly suit against the Equitable to determine the ownership of the \$63,000 restored to the cashier as Mr. Hyde's profits in the syndicate transactions, and the \$13,000 restored as the cost of the Cambon dinner. Mr. Mayer accepted the offer.

Asked how soon he would begin action against the Equitable officers accused in the report, Attorney General Mayer said:

"Action will be taken as soon as it is physically possible. It will not be a matter of weeks, but of days only, before we will be ready. Not only have I got to go over the Hendricks report, but the testimony which preceded that report and on which the report is based. "This is a novel action, and it is the first time in the history of the State of New-York where debarment proceedings against officials of an insurance company will have been taken. Under the insurance law, the application of which has never yet been put in practice, the Attorney General has power to debar officers of an insurance company who have been found delinquent in their duty. This debarment not only deprives their holding positions as officers, but also debars them from acting as directors in the company from which they have been debarred and any other insurance company doing business within the confines of the State. The Attorney General is the one to enforce the action."

Asked if he cared to express an opinion as to the criminality of any of the persons named in the report, he replied that he did not care to discuss it.

Mr. Mayer made public certain correspondence between himself and Mr. Untermyer, in which Mr. Untermyer declared incidentally that Mr. Hyde has been told repeatedly by counsel that he is "morally and legally" entitled to the return of his syndicate profits. The publication followed a conference held at Mr. Mayer's office, which Mr. Untermyer, Edward Lauterbach, formerly counsel for James W. Alexander, and the Attorney General took part. The correspondence included a letter written by Mr. Hyde to President Alexander, when it was supposed that all the differences of the society had been adjusted by the plan of mutualization to which the officers, the directors and the superintendent had agreed.

This letter said in part:

As you and I have made no progress in reaching an agreement as to the proper disposition to be made of the syndicate transactions, which have been criticized now by the public, and which have been made of them. It never occurred to me until after our recent controversy began that any of these transactions were open to criticism.

They were a mere continuation of a custom which I found in existence when I came into the society and so far as I am concerned were made with regard to the interests of the society, and were beneficial and profitable to it. But I have now taken to it. I have made up my mind that there has been an allotment to me out of the profits of these syndicate transactions of \$63,233.51 as to which there may be a reasonable basis for a claim that I am entitled to receive. I have accordingly drawn a check for that sum, and I have accordingly drawn a check for that sum to Mr. Untermyer, trustee, for the benefit of the society if he thinks the money should be retained, or returned to me if it is determined that I am entitled to it.

There is also the matter of the Cambon dinner. The cost of which was thought a proper charge to advertising, following the common custom of other companies concerning such entertainments. There is no legal liability about it, but as the dinner was given partly in my name, I prefer personally to pay its cost, which was \$13,000. I have therefore sent my check for this amount, with interest, to Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Untermyer told Mr. Mayer that he was prepared, on behalf of Mr. Hyde, to accept service of papers in any suit contemplated by Mr. Mayer, to waive all technical questions as to time of pleading, etc., to expedite an immediate determination on the merits of the case.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE TO ASBURY PARK.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning June 25. Twelve trains in each direction on weekdays; thirteen on Saturdays; four on Sundays and from North Asbury Park.—Adv.